

"BIG BUSINESS" BEHIND LEAGUE, ASSERTS BORAH

Senator From Idaho Says Bankers Seek to Secure Ventures in Europe.

CORROBORATED BY KNOX
Pennsylvanian Learns of Proposed Legislation for Corporation to Handle It.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—A great combination of "big business" in America is behind the League of Nations, supporting it because putting the league into effect would effectually secure and practically underwrite their financial ventures in Europe and elsewhere throughout the world. This charge was made from the Senate floor to-day by Senator Borah (Ida.).

Senator Knox (Pa.) interposed to say that he had received the same sort of information, and that he had learned that legislation has been drafted which contemplated the formation of a great corporation to handle the international business of the reconstruction era. The backing of the League to Enforce Peace, which is headed by William H. Taft, was barred during the Borah speech and cited as one of the proofs of his contention.

At times throughout the whole debate Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), who has assumed the Senatorial leadership of the pro-league faction there, sought to answer Senator Borah on specific points.

Support From Wall Street.

"We who have been opposed to the League of Nations," said Senator Borah, "are unanimous for making it a party issue by these organizations that are conducting the propaganda in its behalf, and I learn from its own bulletin on the subject that this organization, the League to Enforce Peace, gets three-fourths of its support from Wall Street and interests associated with Wall Street. For the bulletin which I have tells us that the opposition is restricted to small business men whose horizon is restricted to their front door. Three-fourths of its support comes from business men of large affairs."

Senator Hitchcock denied that the league support came from Wall Street and said he would put in the facts which showed that only one name given in the bulletin was that of a Wall Street man and that there was nothing whatever to sustain the charge that three-fourths of the money came from Wall Street.

"What I said was that three-fourths of the support came from Wall Street and big business," retorted Mr. Borah. "Not all the business men who cooperate with Wall Street have their addresses there. The truth is, Mr. President, that business men are interested and to participate in this consideration, and we have the right to examine into its motives and reasons. No prominent opponent of the League of Nations has escaped the charge that he was narrow, disloyal and unpatriotic."

Underwriting Bill Prepared.

Senator Knox interrupted to say that a bill had been prepared for submission to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency whose object is to form a great international financing corporation to underwrite billions in securities. These securities will be representative of merchandise that is to be marketed in Europe in the process of rehabilitation. Senator Knox explained that the measure sought Congressional sanction for the entry of the United States into this proposed combination of financial interests, and added:

"The Senator who confirmed by information on this subject only discovered to me the truth of information of which I have been in possession for several weeks with regard to this proposed combination. In conveying the facts to me he expressed the opinion that the organization would better leave the United States out of it if they expected favorable action from Congress on their proposal."

Propaganda Spread Over Country.
"This newspaper propaganda has been spread all over the country. What does it advocate? The surrender of our traditional foreign policy. It would have us put aside the very policy under which we grew to the power and wealth which made it possible for us to do what we have done in the war. A policy which kept Europe out of America for more than a century and saved this continent to peace."

"It advocates that a combine controlled by foreigners should succeed to the control of our international relations; that our foreign affairs shall be placed in the hands of a body whose overwhelming majority are aliens to us. And why? When Mr. Lamont of the firm of Morgan gave a copy of the treaty to his partner, Mr. Davidson, he did not say: 'Read this over and see if in your opinion it accords with the interests and traditions of America.' No, he handed it to his partner and said: 'Study this and see if you think it will help this plan of mine for formulating a finance Europe.' That was the object of sending the treaty to Mr. Davidson; to determine if the treaty is so drafted that

it will assist in carrying out the great schemes of international finance that are being formulated for the purpose of forming a gigantic financial corporation, second only to the Federal Government, for the purpose of carrying into execution the plans of Messrs. Davidson and Vanderbilt, linking up all the financial resources of this country as backing for the project. The names of Mr. Davidson of Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and of the National City Bank were said to be considered in connection with the formation of the combination.

Interest Society Financial.

"The interest of these men," proceeded Mr. Borah, "is purely that of financiers and they are interested for financial reasons. It was recently announced that the interest on an issue of Russian bonds held in this country had defaulted. I have here a publication of this piece of financial news: 'Russia fails to pay interest on \$50,000,000 of bonds.' J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank are named among the interested bankers who are notified holders of the bonds concerning the default, and made explanations. Also the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee Higginson & Co., and the Peabody Bank of New York & Co. are said to be forming a protective committee to look after the interest of the bondholders."

"If the bulletin of the League to Enforce Peace is correct in its statement that three-fourths of the support of the League of Nations comes from big business, it is reasonably apparent that the power behind the league is being supplied by these peculiar interests in Europe. I am willing that they shall develop their interests there, but I am not willing that they shall attack others who have no chance to oppose. Let it be known that the reason for their interest in the League of Nations is that they expect it to have the power to proceed with these gigantic plans to finance and to earn profits from the rehabilitation of Europe."

Hitchcock Names Supporters.

Senator Hitchcock interrupted to say he thought he and Senator Borah could agree as to what is meant by "big business." From the statement of the League to Enforce Peace he read the names of some of its prominent supporters, insisting while they were men of great prominence in business they are not generally of the type referred to by "big business." Among the names he read were E. A. Filene, a Boston merchant; Charles M. Schwab, who Mr. Hitchcock described as "perhaps of the type we include as representative of 'big business'"; Dwight W. Morrow, George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company; Samuel Pels of Philadelphia, a soap manufacturer; William L. Douglas, a shoe manufacturer; Charles E. Hires, root beer manufacturer; H. J. Heinke of "27" varieties—all of these, Mr. Hitchcock said, business men widely known, are contributors to the league because they believe it would aid something to the prosperity of the country.

When Mr. Hitchcock asserted the returned soldiers were almost unanimously in favor of the league he was greeted by the Senate with various evidences of astonishment. That has not been by any means the observations of most Senators. Senator Kenyon (Ia.) drew a laugh by saying that in the same mail he had received two letters from soldiers, one of whom told him that opponents of the league ought to be buried in oil while the other wrote: "If you vote to ratify this league I will be one to help hang you if you ever come to my town."

Senator Hitchcock admitted there did seem to be some little difference of opinion on the subject.

Full Warnings of Complications.

A vision of the maze of international complications in which the United States will be involved if the League of Nations is established with this nation a member, was presented by Senator Fall (N. M.). He began with the enumeration of many rules and regulations laid down by the treaty. The United States will become a party for instance to the restoration of the original Koran of the Caliph Othman to the King of Hedjaz, it will be pledged to procure the return of the skull of Olgawa to the London Government. It will be mixed up in the administration of the Rhine, Danube, Moselle and many other rivers in sundry parts of the world, in fixing the boundaries of nations, and of States within nations, in holding plebiscites in various parts of the world to determine questions that Americans never heard of, in the administration of the credits and debts of countries and cities—in fact, in about

everything that a nation could possibly find in which to get involved. Senator Fall characterized the League of Nations as "an unequal alliance with national sovereignty impaired."

Barred From Protests.

"That our signature to the treaty creates an obligation upon us with reference to the great majority of its provisions is beyond question," continued Mr. Fall. "With us, a treaty is not a scrap of paper and no Jesuitical or hair splitting attempted distinction between a legal and moral international obligation is known to international law. Without our signature, we could under international law protest diplomatically, or even if we cared to go so far, by other methods protest the delivery of the Shantung province of China and its millions of Chinese citizens without their consent, and over the protest of their Government, to the Empire of Japan."

"Having signed the document of delivery, we have at least estopped ourselves from such diplomatic or other procedure. By the terms of the covenant, we guarantee not only the delivery, but the possession given to the use of our treasure and shedding of our blood to secure and maintain it in the name of peace."

"Our obligations under the treaty itself, or failure to perform them at once, or in some particular manner, may cause disputes which considered by the Council or Assembly may preclude our voting upon the question of war upon any other nation. By ratifying the treaty and covenant, we make a scrap of paper of the Declaration of Independence and brand its signers as falsifiers."

Effect on Monroe Doctrine.

Taking up the Monroe Doctrine, Senator Fall said: "The Monroe Doctrine consists, as Jefferson put it, of not one but two maxims, the first and fundamental of which is never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. This first fundamental maxim is now calmly ignored unless sincerely reversed to the classification of it as a 'regional understanding.'"

"No President until Wilson has assumed the duty, however, of reversing the first maxim. Excuse is attempted by him and for him upon the theory that having sent our soldiers to Europe, we have the Allies money and conducted a war there, we have thus reversed the policy and that necessarily it must, from April 6, 1917, remain obsolete. This theory or excuse is based on a false promise laid down by President Wilson himself."

"The President holds no commission from the people entitling him to form or join in creating or forming any other government. Attempt to ratify any such act by the Senate in my judgment would be a violation of the Senatorial sworn duty. The President can constitutionally through an address to Congress or otherwise present any project for a super government to the people of the United States. If they desire to change the present form of government they and they alone can do so. He cannot do it with or without the assent, advice or ratification of the Senate."

Spencer Inquires About Corea.

Senator Spencer (Mo.) introduced a resolution asking the State Department whether this country is going to do anything to save Corea from absorption by Japan. The resolution recalls an ancient engagement between this country and the Empire of Corea, entered in 1852, by which each country undertook in case the other were being "unjustly or oppressively" dealt with by other Powers to use its good offices to secure a settlement. Senator Spencer believes that if such engagements mean anything to the Powers entering them this one ought to enlist some measure of American interest in behalf of Corea at this time. The resolution, which went to the Foreign Relations Committee, follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby requested, if not inconsistent with the public service, to inform the Senate as to whether the situation in Corea at the present time is such in connection with his relation to other nations as to indicate the necessity and wisdom of the United States exerting its offices in behalf of Corea under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Corea, May 22, 1852, providing inter alia: 'If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government the other will exert their good offices on being informed of the case to bring about an amicable arrangement.'"

PROMINENT N. Y. MEN SAID TO AID REDS

Conference Report As Passed Puts Total Appropriations at \$616,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Enactment of the \$616,000,000 naval appropriation bill was completed late to-day with the adoption of the conference report on the measure by the House and Senate. The bill now goes to the President.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Representative Mondell (Wyo.), whom Representative Mann (Ill.) made majority leader of the House, to-day threw a monkey wrench into his own party organization machinery, upset the legislative programme of the House, and made an abrupt move toward wrecking the aviation hopes of this country by bringing about the rejection of the conference report of the army appropriation bill largely because of the Senate's increase in the measure House provision for military aviation.

For the time being Mr. Mondell carried his point, and the House instructed its conferees to insist upon the \$15,000,000 aviation appropriation, and also to reject a provision for the reappropriation of \$100,000,000 previously authorized for general expenditures but not as yet used.

Mr. Mondell made a lengthy speech in defense of his position, which he urged in the interest of economy in expenditures, notwithstanding the fact that he was insisting vigorously upon the enactment of a reclamation measure designed to benefit particularly his own section of the arid West and which calls for an initial appropriation of \$500,000,000.

In his speech virtually every important statement of fact made by the majority leader was subjected to correction by Chairman Kahn (Cal.) of the Military Affairs Committee, the corrections being so numerous and so pointed that the affair resolved itself virtually into a joint debate between the two, in which the California member had all the facts, and the majority leader insisted upon his conclusions drawn from his original incorrect premises.

SWISS CELEBRATE SIGNING OF PEACE

Means End of Vigilance on Four Frontiers.

GENEVA, June 30.—Switzerland celebrated joyfully the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles. When President Ador received the news he ordered flags run up on the Federal palace. The news spread quickly to every town. Even the outlying villages were decorated with the Swiss and the allied flags. Nowhere were German or Austrian emblems to be seen. German owned shops where allied flags were displayed were forced by crowds to lower them.

Alpine mountaineers ascended Mount Blanc and the Matterhorn in roadways to receive the signal of the signing from the valley. A toast in celebration of the event was drunk in champagne and the bottles were left at the summit, marked with the date of the peace treaty.

In the cities cafes and hotels remained open all night. In the mountain hamlets bonfires blazed. Soldiers on the four frontiers expressed delight because to them it meant the approach of demobilization after five years' vigilance. At the advanced points officers and soldiers crossed the boundaries and shook hands with patrols of other nationalities.

PROMINENT N. Y. MEN SAID TO AID REDS

Life Insurance Officer Asserts His Colleagues Are Not Socialists, as Alleged.

When the Attorney-General moves to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society, the corporate name under which the Rand School operates, the latter end of the week, as announced yesterday, he will find opposition in most powerful quarters.

This statement was made by George Goebel of the school's staff, who declared that the public would be surprised to learn how many men of influence were in sympathy with the work of the school.

Following up this declaration Mr. Goebel spoke of the fact that the New York Life Insurance Company, which controls Madison Square Garden, had refused to lease it for Socialist meetings and asserted that prominent persons in that company carried the red cards of the Socialists in their pockets.

"I don't know any such officers," said Thomas A. Buckner, vice-president of the New York Life, when told of Mr. Goebel's boast. "Of course I cannot see into the pockets of all our officers, but I do not believe there is a word of truth in such a declaration. I know them all intimately and none of them is a Socialist."

"If Goebel seeks to infer that there is any connection between the letting of Madison Square Garden for Socialist meetings and the carrying of red cards he is saying something that has no justification in fact. No man who has anything to do with the letting of the Garden carries a red card."

Julius Gerber, secretary of the Socialist party, stated later that a certain officer of the company had carried a red card, but had left the Socialist

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SEIZURE BY MEXICO SEEN AS OVERT ACT

Carranza's Soldiers Drive Americans From Own Oil Properties.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—That the Mexican Government has committed an overt act of confiscation of American owned oil properties in defiance of the solemn protests of the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland is declared to be the status of the contention between the American Government and the Mexican over the latter's avowed determination to seize oil lands.

Mexico has sent troops to drive Americans away from their own wells, it is asserted. This act, following immediately upon the assistance given to the Carranza Government at El Paso by American troops when they drove the Villa forces from Juarez, is the subject of comment in Washington political circles.

The Mexican Government until now has respected the international protests against seizure of oil lands, but has been engaged in a continuous campaign to secure the American companies into admitting that the Mexican Government owns their properties. The American companies have refused to be trapped by the Mexican Government and have stood firm for their rights.

An owner or lessee of oil lands in Mexico legally may drill on his own lands without a permit, but the decree against which the American Government has protested provides that no permit will be granted until the owner company admits that the oil deposits belong to the Government.

To enforce the confiscatory decree, the Carranza Government has ordered troops to proceed to the oil fields and drive the American owners away from their drilling wells and end their use belonging to the Government.

Rutgers Summer Term Opens.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 30.—The Rutgers College summer session opened to-day with an enrolment of 600, including 200 wounded soldiers who are taking special vocational courses in various branches of agriculture. Reconstruction work is being featured at this season and the New Jersey Agricultural Station is preparing to care for 700 wounded soldiers in the middle of July.

Magistrate Alexander Brough denied yesterday the motion of George Gordon Battle, counsel for the Russian Soviet Bureau, for dismissal of the proceedings under which the Lusk committee raided the bureau's premises and carried away all papers. Mr. Battle argued that every one had the right to advocate any kind of a government he wished so long as he did not use force or violence. He charged that the warrant had been illegally issued and had been improperly executed.

In order that the police may be able to cope with any emergency which may result from the observance of Fourth of July an order has been issued by Commissioner Enright, it became known yesterday, directing every police captain to hold all patrolmen on reserve duty from July 3 to July 5, subject to immediate call. A report that similar orders had been issued to the Police Reserve, an auxiliary of the regular force, was denied.

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"Sure. There's never been a drop of anything but Polarine in her oil reservoir since your father bought the car."
"Yes, Polarine keeps her timing system running right and her cylinders, shaft bearings and all the other parts from wearing loose and shaking her all out of whack. Just as good in winter as in summer."
Polarine retains its body and lubricating qualities at all cylinder heats. Suits all types of engines. Saves wear and tear and expense. Buy Polarine where you buy power-full SoCony Motor Gasoline—where you see the red, white and blue SoCony Sign.

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